

**EXCAVATIONS ON ST ANNE'S HILL:  
MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE SITE AND ANGLO-SAXON  
CEMETERY AT ST ANNE'S ROAD,  
EASTBOURNE, EAST SUSSEX**

by

**Anna Doherty and Christopher Greated  
with Stuart Brookes and Sue Harrington**

and other contributions by

Barry Ager, John Baker, Luke Barber, John Bonnell, Diana C Briscoe, Chris Butler, Trista  
Clifford, Fiona Griffin, Pat Hinton, Jacqueline I McKinley, Elke Raemen, David Rudling,  
**Mike Seager-Thomas**, Lucy Sibun, and Liz Somerville and Martin Welch†

Illustrations by Fiona Griffin, Jane Russell and Justin Russell

**Monograph 11**

**SPOILHEAP PUBLICATIONS**

A joint venture of Archaeology South-East (UCL Institute of Archaeology)  
and Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Surrey County Council)

flintwork, including a soft hammer-struck blade, were recovered from G374, while a small assemblage, including a fine end scraper, was also retrieved from the colluvium [484] overlying the Early Roman trackway. The fill of Iron Age pit [57] included a collection of four pieces (among them two soft hammer-struck flakes and a probable axe-thinning flake fragment), all of which can suggest an earlier Neolithic date. Some features, however, produced small assemblages of flintwork which could have been manufactured in the Iron Age. The primary fill of pit [542], for example, produced three unpatinated pieces of worked flint, including a scraper, while the latest surviving deposit contained five pieces of worked flint, including a residual soft hammer-struck flake. Flintwork that could be of Iron Age date was also recovered from pits [228], [243] and [865].

6.2 STONE (INCLUDING STONE OBJECTS)

Mike Seager Thomas

THE IRON AGE PITS IDENTIFICATION AND ORIGIN

Excluding struck flint and burnt unworked flint and chalk, the pits yielded 658 stone finds (Table 6.2). These comprise 18 geological types from at least four identifiable sources – the Eastbourne area, Kent, the Low Weald of West Sussex and the Downs. Six geological types cannot be provenanced with certainty; three are probably Wealden. Two, coal and limestone, are probably modern intrusions and are not discussed further. Clasts from Iron Age features tend to fall within the pebble-size range and many, particularly those of sandstone, are burnt.

USE

Stone morphology and type indicate a wide variety of likely uses for stone finds but owing to the nature of the pit fills, which may demonstrate the mixing of material from a variety of sources and activities, it is difficult to infer with certainty the use to which much non-artefactual material was put. However, the recurrent association of different types of stone find with each other and with non-stone finds indicates that most relate to a set of domestic or craft activities. This set closely resembles that of other contemporary sites within the region such as Bishopstone (Bell 1977), The Caburn (Curwen & Curwen 1927) and Charleston Brow (Parsons & Curwen 1933, 169–70). Identifiable activities include hammering or pounding, grinding (querns: Fig 6.1, no 1) and textile manufacture (spindle whorls and weights: Fig 6.1, nos 2–7). Numerous well-sorted flint beach pebbles, 25 of which were clustered together in pit [569], are the ‘slingstones’ (ovoid in shape and ranging from 30g to 70g) of Curwen (Curwen & Williamson 1931, 30) and Wheeler (1943, 48–50). Their occurrence on sites of all types and their frequent association with domestic rubbish both at St Anne’s Road and elsewhere indicate either dispersal during attack, the role ascribed to stone projectiles by Julius Caesar (*de bello Gallico*, 2.6) (Avery 1993, 71), or, more likely, an unidentified activity belonging to the domestic set. Finally, two or more activities involving the reuse of stone are indicated: first, by the high proportion of clasts found burned (Table 6.2) and, second, by the identification of smoothed or whetted outer surfaces on quernstones from pits [11] and [435] (Fig 6.1, no 1).

| Stone type                              | No of pieces   | Wt (kg) | Mean Wt (g) | % Burned      | Likely provenance            |
|---|----------------|---------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Worked & water-rolled chalk             | 9              | 0.870   | 96          | ?13           | ?local                       |
| Water-rolled chalk rock                 | 1              | 0.071   | 71          | 0             | Eastbourne area              |
| Limestone                               | not quantified |         |             | 0             | unknown                      |
| Water-rolled flint                      | 453            | 18.356  | 40          | 5             | Eastbourne area              |
| Upper Greensand (pebbles & cobbles)     | 109            | 12.227  | 112         | >67           | Eastbourne                   |
| Upper Greensand (boulders)              | 3              | 44.5    | 14,833      | 68 (slightly) |                              |
| Fine calcareous sandstone               | 2              | 0.094   | 47          | ?80           | ?Weald Clay                  |
| Fine ferruginous sandstone              | 1              | 0.005   | 5           | 100           | ?Weald Clay or Hastings Beds |
| Folkestone stone                        | 13             | 1.396   | 107         | 58            | Kent                         |
| Lodsworth stone                         | 2              | 27.2    | 13,600      | 0             | West Sussex                  |
| Water-rolled quartzite                  | 20             | 1.250   | 62          | 21            | Eastbourne area              |
| Sarsen                                  | 4              | 0.709   | 177         | ?             | Downs                        |
| Other exotic beach pebbles              | 7              | 0.308   | 44          | ?10           | Eastbourne area              |
| Shelly sandstone                        | 1              | 5.0     | 5000        | 100           | unknown                      |
| Iron-rich siltstone (pebbles & cobbles) | 31             | 2.760   | 89          | 6             | ?Weald clay                  |
| Iron-rich siltstone (boulders)          | 2              | 20.9    | 10,450      | 30            |                              |
| Coal                                    | 2              | 0.006   | 3           | 0             | unknown                      |

Table 6.2 Iron Age and Early Roman stone types

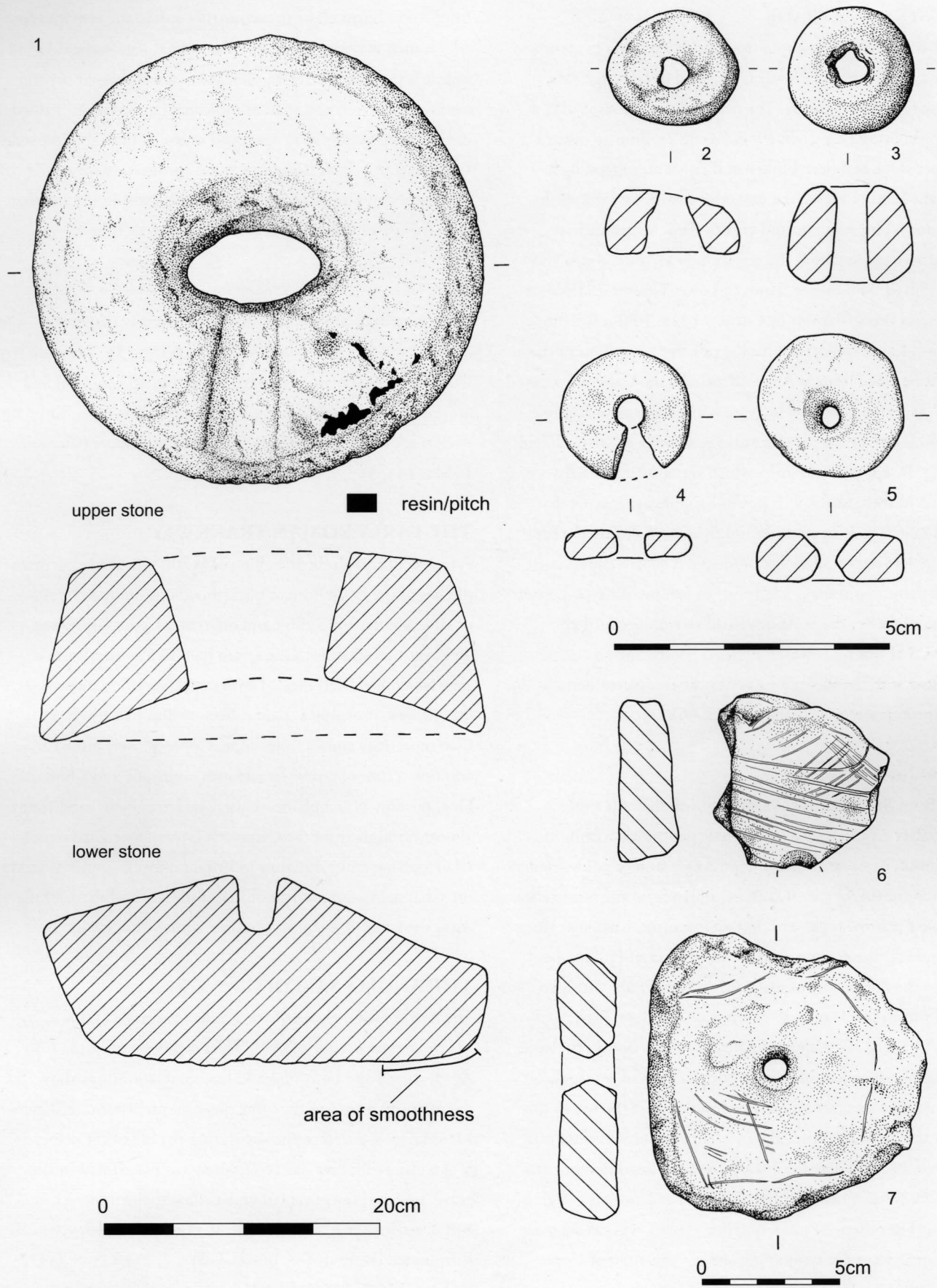


Fig 6.1 Stone artefacts nos 1-7



## INDUSTRY AND TRADE

A near-complete rotary quern from pit [435] is the easternmost find of Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand of Iron Age date made so far (Fig 6.1, no 1). The nearest lithological parallel is from Bishopstone (Peacock 1987, 74, fig 7). Prior to discard, its upper stone had been broken and repaired, suggesting it was considered of value. The Folkestone stone and the shelly sandstone are equally rare and far-travelled, identifications having been made within the region only at The Caburn and Slonk Hill in West Sussex. Finds of Lower Greensand from Charleston Brow (Parsons & Curwen 1933, 169) must also be long-distance imports. With the possible exceptions of the Folkestone stone from St Anne's Road and the Lower Greensand from Charleston Brow – which are non-diagnostic – all these are from rotary querns or other artefacts which required skilled dressing. By contrast, no stone which was available locally occurred in these forms. It is possible to infer, therefore, that long-distance trade in stone within the region during the later Iron Age focused on specialist products. A lack of small clasts, such as debitage, in shelly sandstone or Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand within the St Anne's Road assemblage further suggests that this trade was in finished goods. Such a view is consistent with the identification of near-complete querns at the Lodsworth quarry site (Peacock 1987, 66).

## SITE ORGANISATION

Apart from the repeated co-occurrence of different stone and artefact types, there is no obvious patterning within the distribution of stone artefacts. However, a number of inferences regarding the use of the site can be drawn from the occurrence of particular stone types and, in two instances, particular stone objects. First, there was a clear concentration of Folkestone stone to the north-west of the southern pit group, with two clasts from the same object occurring in different pits ([507] and [548]). The same approximate area, if not always the same pits, was also characterised by a concentration of iron-rich siltstone. This suggests several possibilities: that the use of this part of the site was restricted to a particular stone-using unit; that the stone available for discard changed (ie, different parts of the site were in use at different times); and/or that a slightly different but otherwise unidentifiable activity was taking place in the area. Secondly, conjoining clasts – this time of Upper Greensand – occurred in different pits in another part of the site to the north ([435] and [482]). Thirdly, in spite of a policy of total recovery of both stone and other finds, many clasts appear to be missing from the assemblage. There are very few conjoins, for example, very few whole querns and, in particular,

insufficient burnt clasts to reconstruct any of the activities for which such material might have been used (eg, Barfield 1991, 62). It is possible, therefore, that stone was dispersed beyond the area excavated and that, as indicated by the two identified conjoins, many pits were open and in use as rubbish receptacles simultaneously. This is perhaps more consistent with activity by a series of contemporary but discrete users within the site than with the use of different parts of it at different times.

## DATING

Two stone finds are themselves chronologically diagnostic – the querns from pits [170] and [435] (Fig 6.1, no 1). These are Curwen's pre-Roman Sussex type (Curwen 1937a, 142) and are dated to the later Iron Age by close parallels from Burpham in Surrey (Tomalin 1977) and The Trundle hillfort (Curwen 1931a, 144–5).

## THE EARLY ROMAN TRACKWAY

A transect through the metalling of [470], one of the northern ditches of the Early Roman track/droeway, produced clasts of sarsen, water-rolled flint and quartzite, Upper Greensand and iron-rich siltstone. One sarsen had been broken from a clast which had been dressed with a pick and then smoothed on one face, probably a small rubber. A flint had also been used repeatedly as a hammerstone. Context [504] produced in addition a clast of coarse ferruginous sandstone and a hone of blue, possibly glaucophane, schist. The ferruginous sandstone is almost certainly from the Clay-with-Flints above Eastbourne. Glaucophane schist outcrops in Britain only on Anglesey and in the Channel Islands and an object of the size and shape of the St Anne's Road find is almost certainly a long-distance import.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON GRAVES

The Anglo-Saxon graves yielded 328 stone finds (Table 6.3). Much the same range of stone types is present as in the Iron Age features, and both find and feature relationships show that the majority relates to the same phase of prehistoric activity. Material introduced to the site during the life of the cemetery is of a quite different character. Most was placed within the grave, between the grave cut and a straight-sided former or coffin, to form part or the whole of a hollow sepulchre which surrounded the body (see burials G213, G293, G348, G472, G661, G752, G795 and G834). It consists of three stone types only. The first type is Upper Greensand. Much of this appears to derive from a Roman building, for it is dressed and retains traces of Roman mortar. The obvious local site known to have utilised such material is the Eastbourne villa, 1.5km away

(Sutton 1952, 5), but the presence of other Roman material on site indicates the possibility of a source closer to hand. Clasts of Upper Greensand from Anglo-Saxon features tend to be much larger than those from Iron Age features (Tables 6.2 and 6.3). The second type is water-rolled flint. It too tends to be larger in size than that from Iron Age features but, in spite of its association with the Greensand, none of it shows evidence of having come from the same source. This implies a considerable investment in time and effort and may further indicate that their incorporation within the grave was deliberate rather than incidental. Sussex parallels for such burials occurred at Woodingdene (Welch 1983, 131 and 425), Alfriston (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 33) and Bishopstone (Wilson & Hurst 1968, 161). Lastly, G66 yielded a lozenge-shaped hone of slate, likely to be a long-distance import (Fig 4.5, no 19I).

| Stone type                             | No of pieces   | Wt (kg) | Mean Wt (g) | % Burned | Likely provenance |
|--|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| Water-rolled chalk                     | 2              | 07.3    | 7250        | 0        | ?local            |
| Water-rolled chalk rock                | 1              | 0.036   | 36          | 0        | Eastbourne area   |
| Limestone                              | not quantified |         |             | 0        | unknown           |
| Water-rolled flint (pebbles & cobbles) | 98             | 51.772  | 528         | <1       | Eastbourne area   |
| Water-rolled flint (boulders)          | 1              | 6.7     | 6700        | 0        |                   |
| Upper Greensand (pebbles & cobbles)    | 206            | 270.0   | 1310        | 21       | Eastbourne area   |
| Upper Greensand (boulders)             | 10             | 215.0   | 21,500      | 7        |                   |
| Folkestone stone                       | 1              | 0.054   | 54          | 0        | Kent              |
| Lodsworth stone                        | 1              | 0.533   | 533         | 0        | West Sussex       |
| Water-rolled quartzite                 | 2              | 0.038   | 19          | 39       | Eastbourne area   |
| Other exotic beach pebbles             | 1              | 0.011   | 11          | 0        | Eastbourne area   |
| Iron-rich siltstone                    | 2              | 2.0     | 1003        | <1       | ?Weald clay       |
| Slate                                  | 2              | 0.050   | 25          | 0        | unknown           |

Table 6.3 Anglo-Saxon stone types

GEOLOGICAL TYPES

(S00) = reference number of retained sample in the site archive

Chalk

Smooth white chalk. A few water-rolled clasts clearly have their origins on the beach. No doubt the rest derives from the local bedrock, the Lower Chalk, but it is impossible to distinguish this from material occurring in later strata.

Burnt Chalk

A grey or black Chalk, otherwise indistinguishable from the local bedrock. The colour results from the absorption of carbon in a reducing fire; it should not be confused with those facies of Chalk which are naturally grey.

Chalk rock

A very hard white facies of Chalk with a gritty texture, possibly Melbourn Rock. This comes from the Middle Chalk and is not local. A water-rolled beach pebble (S1) probably arrived with the flint referred to below; the immediate origin of another clast of the same stone, however, remains unclear. It could be broken from a beach pebble or it could derive from a source proximate to the Middle Chalk itself.

Limestone

A hard, pink limestone. Non-local. Probably a modern import.

Water-rolled flint

Unless described otherwise, all flint referred to is of this type. Surface colour ranges from dark grey to buff to red to white – the last of these resulting from post-depositional patination; type ranges from fresh, nodular stone retaining traces of cortex to reworked Tertiary material (S31). Iron staining on a few clasts and Roman mortar on others indicates an indirect source but, ultimately, all derive from a beach deposit, probably Eastbourne.

Burnt flint

Traces of cortex on some clasts and chatter marking on others indicate the burning of both beach and downland flint. The source of much of this material, however, is unidentified owing to the loss of diagnostic characteristics during burning. Scorched to completely burnt material is represented. A few clasts also have traces of a grey rind which most likely result from burning in a reducing fire (S2).

Upper Greensand

An argillaceous, fine- to medium-grained glauconitic sandstone, with a calcareous cement, often water-rolled. In the archive this has been subdivided into five subtypes with slightly different – but overlapping – characteristics and properties. Sometimes these are difficult to distinguish (S9, S12 and S13). The first, type 1a, is green with yellow-green fossil burrows and is friable to hard (S4). The second, type 1b, resembles it but is without obvious burrows (S5). Both have a ragged fracture. The third, type 2, is finer and much harder. It has a subconchoidal fracture and ranges from pale green – its usual colour – to a much darker, glauconite-speckled green (S6). All the foregoing may incorporate grey, ?calcareous/argillaceous nodules. The fourth, type 3, is harder still with a grey colour and, sometimes, a tabular fracture (S7). It is easily confused with other calcareous sandstones such as Bognor Rock and Tilegate Stone.

The fifth, type 4, is yellow but otherwise resembles types 1 and 2 (S8 and S10).

The difference between these subtypes is further blurred by burning. All tend to go red or grey (except the very calcareous type 3 which is little changed) depending on whether the atmosphere in which they are burned is oxidising or reducing. The manner in which they crack, however, tends to reflect their consistency and texture prior to burning – thus type 2 cracks more cleanly than type 1. The burning of type 3 is often vouchsafed only by cracking. Rock of this sort outcrops on the beach at Eastbourne and, in view of the evidence for water rolling, this would seem the most likely source. The shaping of and the presence of Roman mortar on clasts from Anglo-Saxon features indicates an intermediate source.

#### **Iron-rich siltstone**

A fine tabular siltstone with iron-enriched surfaces. The interior, which may be finely bedded, tends to be of a grey-brown colour grading into yellow-brown towards the surface; the exterior is dark red-brown and sometimes glossy (S14 and S15). It is a very hard stone but its surface may flake. Burnt examples have a dark grey exterior and a red or ?blue interior margin (S16). The exact source of this stone is unknown but similar material occurs in the Weald Clay.

#### **Fine calcareous sandstone**

Two small clasts of ?different stone type, both dark brown and both finely bedded (S17 and S18). They are too small to identify with certainty but may be variants of Horsham stone.

#### **Tertiary sandstone**

A coarse, ochre to dark red-brown ferruginous sandstone. Possibly burnt. Identical to material from the Clay-with-Flints on the Downs above Eastbourne (S19).

#### **Fine ferruginous sandstone**

A dark red sandstone similar to many Wealden ores (S20). Burnt.

#### **Folkestone stone**

A coarse-grained, irregularly sorted, glauconitic sandstone with a calcareous cement. Unburnt or very slightly burnt clasts are green and hard with a ragged fracture (S21 and S22). Burnt clasts are brown and may be very friable (S23). The change in the stone's colour occurs prior to its disaggregation. Rock of this sort outcrops on the beach at Folkestone. A similar, but more argillaceous, stone (S24) may be from the same source.

#### **Burnt marcasite**

Dark red and friable. No doubt derived from the local bedrock (S25).

#### **Lower Greensand**

A very hard siliceous, medium-grained, green to brown glauconitic sandstone with grey cherty stringers and nodules. From the Lodsworth area of West Sussex.

#### **Shelly sandstone**

A hard, medium-grained calcareous sandstone of a yellow colour containing fossil bivalves. Turns red on burning. Source unknown.

#### **Exotic beach pebbles**

Water-rolled pebbles of metamorphic quartzite. These tend to be hard, flat and smooth. All referred to in the catalogue are of this type. Burning is indicated by fire spalls. Water-rolled clasts of hard, grey, non-calcareous siltstone (S26), a green, slightly metamorphic basic igneous rock, probably diorite (S27), acid gneiss (S28) and white quartz (S29). All derive from a beach deposit, probably that at Eastbourne.

#### **Sarsen**

A very hard siliceous, medium- to coarse-grained, pink to light brown sandstone with a sugary twinkle (S30). From the Downs.

#### **Coal**

Non-local. Probably a modern import (S31).

#### **Blue schist**

A hard blue stone with a silky lustre, possibly glaucophane schist. Outcrops of this rock are rare, occurring in Britain only on Anglesey and in the Channel Islands.

#### **Slate**

Hard, grey, very fine-grained stone, with a slaty cleavage. Non-local (S12).

### **CATALOGUE OF STONE OBJECTS**

Pit groups including illustrated objects are listed first; MDi = maximum recorded diameter; MT = maximum recorded thickness.

#### **Pit [435], fill [436]**

1. Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (13.2kg). Near-complete upper stone of rotary quern with flat, smoothed upper and slightly concave, ground and striated lower surfaces; unevenly worn. Vertical oval hopper with conical feed and squared handle slot. Traces of resin glue repair on break.

Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (14kg). Near-complete lower stone of rotary quern with smoothed lower and slightly convex ground and striated upper surface. Non-perforating central pivot hole. Fig 6.1, no 1; <152>.



**Pit [507], fill [508]**

2. Chalk spindle whorl (5g). Small, carved pebble of subconical shape; central perforation. MDi 24 mm, MT 12 mm; Fig 6.1, no 2, <174>.

Folkestone stone (32g). Small to medium angular pebble with very smooth facet. From same object as the pebble from pit [548], fill [549] (below). Burnt. Quern or rubber (fragment).

**Pit [740], fill [741]**

3. Flint spindle whorl (13g). Small, subround beach pebble with hole; polish around both ends of hole. MDi 23mm, MT 17mm. Fig 6.1, no 3, <269>.

Sarsen (369g); small, angular cobble. Two opposing, slightly concave, smoothed facets. Quern or rubber (fragment).

**Pit [230], fill [231]**

4. Chalk spindle whorl (broken) (2g). Small, carved ?discoidal pebble with central cylindrical perforation. MDi 23 mm, MT 5 mm; Fig 6.1, no 4, <96a>.

5. Chalk spindle whorl (6g). Small, somewhat irregularly carved discoidal pebble with with slightly off-centre hourglass perforation. MDi 27 mm, MT 9 mm. Fig 6.1, no 5, <96b>.

Flint (89g). Medium to large suboval beach pebble; faceted end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (68g). Medium to large subdiscoidal beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [571], fill [572]**

6. Chalk loom weight fragment (96g); large, carved pebble with perforation; MT 22mm. Fig 6.1, no 6, <196>.

**Pit [104]**

7. Chalk loom weight. Flat, subtriangular cobble with hourglass piercing (274g). MDi 11mm, MT 22mm. Fig 6.1, no 7, <45>, fill [105].

Flint (37g). Medium flint beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone (fragment). Fill [105]-[127].

Sarsen (125g). Large angular pebble; smoothed facet; possibly burnt. Quern or rubber (fragment). Fill [128].

**Pit [11], fill [26]**

Flint (160g). Large cigar-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Folkestone stone (208g). Large wedge-shaped pebble; smoothed upper surface, picked, concave lower surface. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment).

**Pit [72], fill [92]**

Quartzite (65g). Medium discoidal beach pebble; slight edge batter; not burnt. Hammerstone.

**Pit [107]**

Upper Greensand (96g). Large pebble, polished flake. Possible hone. Fill [108]. Quartzite (73g). Small discoidal beach cobble with polished faces. Polisher. Fill [134]-[135].

Quartzite (38g). Medium, discoidal beach pebble; slight edge batter. Hammerstone. Fill [180].

**Pit [170], fill [171]**

Upper Greensand (22kg). Small subangular boulder, possible pick marks; slightly burnt.

Shelly sandstone (5kg). Small angular boulder. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment) with flat upper surface, curving and slightly convex side, and smoothed and striated lower surface. Vertical oval or round hopper. Burnt. <69>.

**Pit [185], fill [186]**

Flint (80g). Medium to large discoidal beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (76g). Medium discoidal beach pebble; end abrasion. Rubber.

**Pit [187], fill [188]**

Flint (180g). Large beach pebble with end batter. Hammerstone or pounder (fragment).

**Pit [222], fill [223]**

Flint (831g). Nodular beach cobble with end batter. Hammerstone or pounder.

Quartzite (86g). Large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [241], fill [242]**

Flint (122g). Large suboval beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [245], fill [246]**

Upper Greensand (416g). Small angular cobble; flat, picked facet with slight traces of abrasion; scorched. ?Quern (fragment).

Quartzite (79g). Medium to large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [366], fill [367]**

Flint (73g). Medium to large suboval beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Flint (177g). Large subangular beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [397], fill [398]**

Flint (509g). Cigar-shaped beach cobble with smoothed end. Rubber.

**Pit [426], fill [427]**

Flint (233g). Very large half-round beach pebble; general surface batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [431], fill [432]**

Flint (153g). Very large cigar-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (120g). Large discoidal beach pebble; edge batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [505], fill [506]**

Upper Greensand (115g). Very large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter; burnt. Hammerstone.

**Pit [548], fill [549]**

Folkestone stone (169g). Large angular pebble with very smooth facet. From same object as the pebble from pit [507], fill [508] (above). Quern or rubber (fragment).

**Pit [737], fill [739]**

Flint (404g). Small tongue-shaped beach cobble; edge batter. Possible hammerstone.

**Pit [742], fill [320]**

Flint (300g). Small suboval to cigar-shaped beach cobble; end batter. Hammerstone or pounder.

**Pit [760], fill [761]**

Flint (203g). very large nodular beach pebble; end and edge batter. Hammerstone.

**Pit [878], fill [879]**

Folkestone stone (214g). Two large angular pebbles with smoothed facets and rounded corners. From same object as the stone from burial G83, fill [85] (below). Quern or rubber (fragments).

**Linear cut [470] (trackway)**

Sarsen (118g). Large angular pebble with picked surface. Fill [471].

Flint (114g). Large oval beach pebble; all over batter. Hammerstone. Fill [504].

Sarsen (222g). Very large angular pebble; picked with smoothed facet. ?Quern or rubber (fragment). Fill [504].

Blue schist (226g). Very large cigar-shaped pebble; longitudinal faceting. Hone. Fill [504].

**Burial G83, fill [85]**

Folkestone stone (54g). Medium angular pebble; smoothed facet. From same object as the pebbles from pit [878], fill [879] (above). Quern or rubber (fragment).

**Burial G110, fill [112]**

Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (533g). Small angular cobble; rounded edge; square handle slot in upper surface; flat, smoothed and striated lower surface. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment).

**Burial G843, fill [845]**

Flint (127g). Large, sub-oval beach pebble; end batter; hammerstone.